disputes regarding their boundaries. It is therefore prayed that such copies may be granted in this State also.

Reply of Government.—*Vide* Subject No. 67.

SUBJECT No. 69.

Unassessed lands to be subdivided and assessed.

Messrs. Ramiah, Malur Taluk and Sura Sastri, Chikballapur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Survey numbers measuring 100 to 200 acres may be divided into smaller numbers and assessed so that they may be easily obtained by darkhastdars.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 70.

Publication of Government decisions in revenue cases.

Mr. D. Raja Rao, Channagiri Taluk.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 71.

Removal of Khalsat on Brahmadaya Inam lands whose boundaries are noted in the original sannad.

Mr. Upadhya Sreenivasa Iyengar, Nagamangala Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In sannads for Brahmadaya Inam lands granted by His Highness the Maharaja late Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, only beriz in *hanas* has been shown, without the mention of *bijavari*. Subsequently, during the Inam Settlement rough measurements of the lands were made and approximate areas were mentioned. These again were altered at the Survey Settlement and Khalsat was levied on the excess found in the inam holdings. Khalsat on Brahmadaya Inam lands whose boundaries are noted in the original grant may be removed as in the case of Devadaya Inam lands.

Reply of Government.—If specific cases are brought to notice, they will be investigated.

SUBJECT No. 72.

Reduction of assessment in the malnad during the Resurvey.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The assessment in malnad and semi-malnad on both wet and dry lands is high. This fact was represented in previous meetings of the Assembly. It was promised at one of these meetings that at the time of Re-survey the assessment in these parts would be revised after consulting the raiyats. Effect may now be given to this promise as the Re-survey is now proceeding.

The rate of Rs. 7 to Rs. 9½ in the semi-malnad taluks is high, the rates were fixed at a time when poppy was being grown and on the basis of the yield of this crop but as the cultivation of poppy is prohibited now and as the average yield of arecanut has fallen from 40 to 20 or 25 maunds per acre, the question of reduction of assessment might be taken up at the next re-survey which is close at hand. Economic causes more than sanitary causes were at the root of the whole trouble in Malnad.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao also said that the assessment on garden lands in the malnad was heavy.

The Dewan remarked that there was no improvement in the methods of cultivation.